

- Sample location (list the street address or some other type of location identifier of the home from which the sample was collected.)
- System type (i.e., Group A or B)
- Sample type (i.e., pre-treatment/ raw or post-treatment/finished)

STEP FIVE

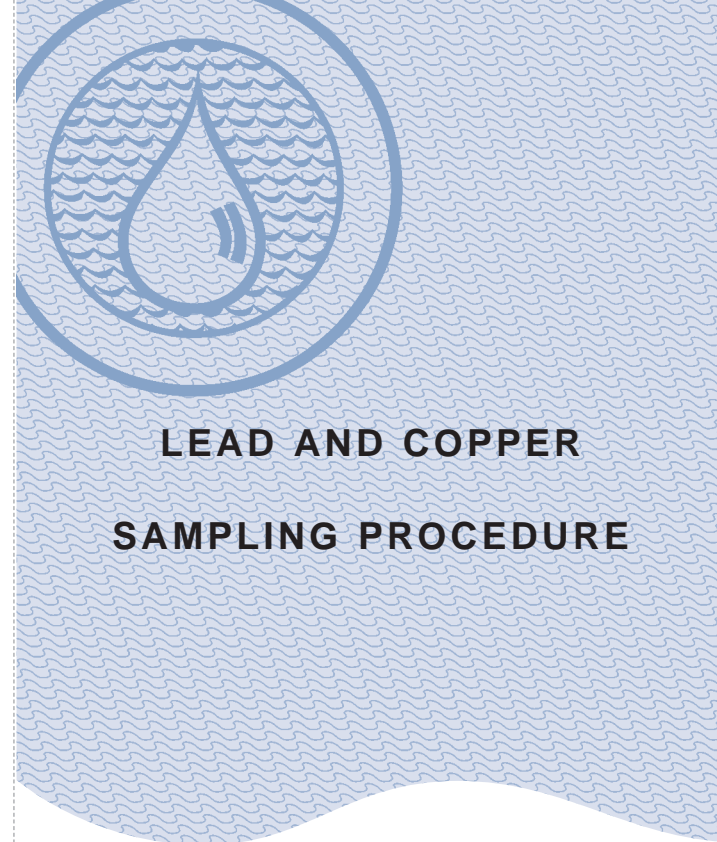
Once samples are ready to be shipped, package samples and completed sample information form into a container and ship to the laboratory.

If you have questions about sampling collection procedures, contact your regional office:

SW Regional Office:
Belle Fuchs or Donna Freier
(360) 586-5179

NW Regional Office:
Steve Hulsman
(253) 395-6777

Eastern Regional Office:
Ginny Darrell
(509) 456-2714



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LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING PROCEDURE

This brochure provides general information on how to collect a lead and copper sample. Steps and procedures can vary depending on the laboratory that is used so you should follow the instructions that are provided by the laboratory you are using.

Lead and copper sampling is required for all community and non-transient non-community water systems. Unlike other sampling methods, lead and copper samples must be taken from inside the homes of your customers. The number of samples that a system must collect is based on system population. Also there are specific guidelines for selecting homes to be sampled. For more information on how many samples to collect, sample site selection, or monitoring schedules, see contact names and numbers at the end of this publication.



STEP ONE

Make arrangements with the homeowner to coordinate sample collection and discuss sampling procedures or arrange to be allowed into their homes to take the samples.

STEP TWO

There must be a minimum of a six-hour period (but no more than a 12-hour period) during which there is no water use throughout the residence prior to sampling.

Either early mornings or evenings upon returning home are the best sampling times to insure that stagnant water conditions exist.

STEP THREE

The sample must be collected from a kitchen or bathroom cold water faucet. Do not run any water prior to sampling. The object is to get the “first draw” of the water that has sat stagnant in the line. Make sure that the water does not go through a hose or filter before it

reaches the sample container. Place the open bottle below the faucet and gently open the cold water tap. Fill the sample bottle to the shoulder of the bottle or to the line marked 1,000 ml and turn the water off. Tightly cap the sample bottle and place in the sample kit provided.

STEP FOUR

Fill out COMPLETELY the laboratory form and sample label. Laboratory forms vary but the following information is very important to complete:

- Water System ID number
- Water System name
- DOH source number—enter S93, the designation for lead and copper tap samples
- Sample type and sample purpose (usually “RC” for routine compliance sample)
- Collection date and time the sample was taken